CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—As required under rule 18 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Legislative Council I report to the House that His Excellency the Governor was pleased to address the Legislature yesterday and I place a copy of the Adress on the Table of the House.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE GOVERNOR OF MYSORE TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Honourable Members of the Legislature,

I ESTEEM it a privilege to extend a warm welcome to you all, on this occasion of my first address to the Joint Session of the Mysore Houses of Legislature. The Emergency declared in 1962 has been lifted. We however, continue to face many problems of a complicated nature and utmost vigil is required to see that our country enjoys undisturbed peace and continues its developmental effort to promote the welfare of the people to as large an extent as possible. The State Government seeks your co-operation and help in implementing the various policies and programmes undertaken with this objective in view.

Law and Order

The law and order situation in the State was generally satisfactory till recently. The exploitation by anti-social elements, of student unrest in connection with the language question has caused some trouble in recent months. The position is under careful watch add timely action is being taken to see that law and order are maintained satisfactorily.

It is a matter of deep regret that violent demonstrations in exploitation of student unrest, should have broken out in Bangalore and a few other towns and it has been found necessary to close schools and colleges for a while. It is needless to mention that damage and destruction of public property is suicidal from the point of the nation as a while. The closure of schools and colleges even for brief periods is equally damaging to the future of our students who have ultimately to shoulder the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Our democratic system gives ample scope for decision by debate and discussion on any controversial subject and there is no place whatsoever, for violence which is likely to sap the very foundations of democracy. We should be able to combat divisive forces and settle differences, if any, in such a manner as to maintain and strengthen unity and promote national integration at all times.

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Planning

The commencement of the Fourth Five-Year Plan has been postponed to 1st April 1969, owing to a series of developments which commenced with the aggression on our frontiers by Pakistan in September, 1965. The inevitable increase in defence outlay and also the two successive droughts in 1966 and 1967 have had an unsettling effect on the country's economy. The devaluation in June 1966 also necessitated reconsideration of the Fourth Five-Year Plan proposals as originally formulated, with the rusult that annual plans had to be formulated for implementation during 1966–67, 1967–68 and 1968–69. Work on the formulation of the Fourth Five-Year Plan will be taken up after finalising the Annual Plan for 1968-69. In the meanwhile the epoch-making deliberations of the UNCTAD now in Session at New Delhi would have been completed and a clearer picture of the new pattern of World Trade in which both the Developed and Developing countries are to assume joint responsibilities and commitments in the formulation and implementation of Trade and Aid Programmes would have become available and be of help in taking quick decisions in regard to the Fourth Plan. The growing volume of world opinion holding that the most important ingredient of international security is Economic and Social development is indeed a hopeful augury for the success of our developmental efforts.

1968-69 is expected to be the third as also the last of the "Annual Plan Years" and the programme for this year will provide the base for the new Fourth Five-Year Plan. Proposals for the Annual Plan 1968–69 have been formulated by the State Government after a careful consideration of priorities.

As the size of the Annual Plan for 1967–68 is itself of the order of Rs. 60.25 crores, every attempt is being made to ensure that the Plan for the next year is at least of the same order.

The State Planning Department was strengthened, towards the end of 1964, by setting up Evaluation and Man-power wings to assess the impact of various Plan Programmes and to co-ordinate the work relating to Man-power Planning. Subsequently these wings were strengthened by the addition of technical and supporting staff, based on the recommendations of the working groups set up by the Government of India.

Seasonal Conditions and Relief Measures

Owing to delayed, inadequate and unevenly distributed rainfall during the months from June to November 1967, seasonal conditions in several districts were not satisfactory. The standing crops in several areas were reported to be withering, the tanks did not receive sufficient water and the prospect of good harvest in several areas was not bright. Adequate funds for scarcity relief works and under other heads of accounts were provided in order to enable Deputy Commissioners to draw up integrated plans of development and scarcity relief at the taluk level.

Food and Civil Supplies

Mysore State though self-sufficient in coarse grains, is deficit in rice even in a year of normal seasonal conditions. For the purpose of building up a Second Buffer Stock, Government have issued Mysore Foodgrains (Purchase in Regulated Markets) Order, 1967. Under this order, purchases are made from the Regulated Markets through authorised agents of Government.

The current year turned out to be rather difficult, owing to the unanticipated drastic cuts effected by the Centre in the allotments of foodsgrains, particularly wheat and milo. The Food Department has been able to maintain a steady supply of foodgrains to the vulnerable sections of the population and to the consumers in the Informal Rationing areas. The State has also been facing an acute shortage of gram and gramdhal owing to the meagre allotments by the Central Government, consequent on the shortfall in their production in the producing States. Efforts are being made continually, to procure as much quantities of gram and gramdhal as possible, and 3,200 tonnes of gram and gramdhal have been obtained from Haryana State.

In view of the reduction in the quota of sugar by the Centre from March 1967, the State Government has reduced the monthly issues of sugar to individual as well as bulk consumers.

With a view to maintaining a watch over the price trends in respect of essential commodities and other food-stuffs, and to check the tendency of profiteering by the traders, Government have issued orders which enjoin dealers in cotton-textiles, baby foods, edible oils, vanaspathi and certain other essential commodities, to sell the products at reasonable rates.

Labour and Training

There was marked improvement in the Labour Management relations during this year (1st January 1967 to 31st October 1967) as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. There were 61 strikes involving 17,861 workers resulting in the loss of 1,06,318 man-days, as against 88 strikes involving 48,892 workers resulting in the loss of 2,94,775 man-days in the corresponding period of last year.

There were 10 cases of closure of Industrial concerns affecting 4,630 workers this year as against 20 cases of closures affecting 2,814 workers in the corresponding period of last year. These closures were due to adverse trade conditions, recession in Engineering Industry and want of raw materials.

Minimum rates of wages were fixed for the first time in the employments in Textile (Silk) Industry and in Residential Hotels and Eating Houses. Minimum rates of wages were revised in 10 scheduled employments during this year.

The Government of India have decided to establish a Foremen's Training Institute at Bangalore in collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany to train existing foremen and workers with adequate industrial experience in advanced technical skills. The State Government have donated land measuring 51 acres valued at about Rs. 13 lakhs for this purpose. The foundation stone of this Institute was laid by Dr. Schwarz, Minister for Economics, State of Baden, Wurttemberg, on the 24th January 1968.

Road Transport

To encourage long distance and inter-State transport of goods by road, an agreement has been reached among the transport authorities of the five Southern States *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore. Eighty-three permits for inter-State operation have been issued in favour of State Operators which will yield an annual additional revenue of Rs. 4 lakhs.

A new rule has been introduced in the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963, under which tourist vehicles will be permitted to operate in this State without countersignature by the Transport authorities.

The year 1966-67 witnessed some noteworthy achievements. A major scheme of expansion was implemented in Kanakapura Pocket on 1st December 1966, when 38 routes were taken over for operations with 60 vehicles to cover 11,288 kilometres per day.

The Mysore State Road Transport Corporation owns a fleet of 2,272 passenger vehicles, and 4 luxury tourist taxies and has a labour force of about 17,000 employees.

With an invested capital of Rs. 18.65 crores as on 31st March 1967, the Corporation earned a gross revenue of Rs. 14.56 crores during the year 1966-67 yielding a net surplus of Rs. 58.65 lakhs after meeting all expenses.

Tourist Taxi Services have been started to promote tourist traffic in the State. Four imported air-conditioned luxury tourist taxies have been commissioned into service.

Information and Tourism

The current year has been observed as International Tourist Year. Several special programmes for the International Tourist Week during October 1967 were conducted in addition to the Dasara celebrations. The Khedda operations held in January 1968 attracted a number of foreign tourists. It is proposed to provide Rest Houses, transport and other facilities at several places of tourist interest.

Education

With a view to encourage the school-going habit in children and to improve their nutrition, Government introduced the Pre-Schools Feeding

Programme covering 4 lakh childern during the current year. Government have also approved the uniform syllabus for Nursery School Teacher Training Institutions. A Guide Book for Teachers in Nursery Schools is being brought out. Government have sanctioned the scheme of having a Children's Railway in the Cubbon Park at Bangalore.

As a result of Government's decision to increase the duration of Primary School Teachers Training Course to 2 years, additional accommodation and staff have been sanctioned to all Teacher Training Institutions in the State. About 2,500 teachers were deputed for training this year. Eighty new village Primary Schools were sanctioned.

During the year, Government amended rules of the Triple Benefit Scheme applicable to Primary and Secondary School teachers. The amendment enables all teachers to receive Pension and Gratuity benefits on par with Government servants.

With a view to improving quality of text-books prescribed for Primary and Secondary Schools Government have reconstituted the Text Book Committee. Government have also decided that as far as possible, one text book in each subject will be prescribed for the entire State.

To encourage the use of Kannada in higher education, Government with the permission of the Bangalore University, opened Kannada Medium Sections in the Maharani's College, Bangalore, and Government Arts and Science College, Bangalore. They have also instituted 20 scholarships each at Rs. 500 per annum, for students who take Kannada and English as optional subjects in the degree course. Government have further decided to establish a Board with the Education Minister as Chairman and representatives from the Universites and departments concerned, for the development of Kannada as a medium of higher education. As a preliminary step in the process of implementation of the Mysore Official Language Act, 1963, an English—Kannada glossary of administrative terms has been compiled and published.

To accelerate the use of Kannada as the State language, Government have decided to publish the Kannada Gazette simultaneously with the English edition from the coming year. Necessary additional staff and equipment have been sanctioned for the Government Press.

Government has decided to build the Venkatappa Art Gallery as an Annexe to the Museum in the Cubbon Park, Bangalore.

With a view to developing the Library Service, Government propose to sanction more posts of Chief Librarians for the City Libraries.

Additional Grants have been sanctioned to Mysore State Sports Council for the development of Sport and Games and construction of Stadia in Districts. Districts Sports Councils have been established for this purpose. A certificate course for Physical Education has been started in the Government College of Physical Education.

Family Planning Programmes

In view of the vital importance of Family Planning for the future of our country, vigorous action is being taken at every level, to see that the programmes are successfully implemented all over the State. Two hundred and sixty-five Rural Family Planning Welfare Centres and 24 Urban Family Planning Units have been set up and facilities for Loop placement, contraceptives, sterilisation operations and all other methods have been made available to large numbers of people in the State. The programmes are rapidly gaining momentum and as against an annual average expenditure of Rs. 14 lakhs in the past, a sum of Rs. 96.3 lakhs has been spent during 1966-67 and the expenditure is expected to touch Rs. 142 lakhs in the current year. It has been decided that the tempo of Family Planning work should be accelerated further and the expenditure in the State will be nearly Rs. 223 lakhs during 1968-69, out of which a sum of Rs. 209 lakhs will be received as Central assistance outside the State Plan Schemes. Enthusiastic participation of the public is very necessary and all possible efforts are being made to enlist their hearty co-operation in these programmes.

Drugs Control

Drugs Control Section has been elevated to the status of an independent Department. A College of Pharmacy is run by this Department for Diploma and Degree training in Pharmaceutical Education.

Rural and Urban Water Supply

Out of 215 towns in the State, 118 towns have been provided with protected drinking water facilities and about 7 towns with underground drainage facilities. About 153 schemes of protected water supply have been completed for the benefit of villagers. Government have decided to execute some of the major water supply schemes under the L.I.C. Loan Programme.

Government have taken a decision that every village without a drinking water well will be provided with a well. A larger number of wells have been sanctioned and the scheme is being implemented. It is hoped that within a few years there will be no village in the State without elementary drinking water facilities.

The groundwater cell of the Mines and Geology Department commissioned during last year, was engaged in assessing the groundwater potential and sinking bore wells in parts of Bangalore, Bellary Chitradurga, Dharwar, Gulbarga and Hassan Districts.

Agriculture

During 1967-68, programmes were implemented to increase the production of agricultural crops in the State laying special emphasis on high yielding varieties. The results achieved in the Khariff season have been satisfactory. The area covered under high yielding varieties in the Khariff season in 1967-68 was about 2.4 lakh acres which is more than double the area covered in the previous year. Intensive Agriculture Area Programme is in operation in 10 Districts of the State. Since October, due to the scarcity of the rains, drought conditions prevailed in southern parts of the State and in Malnad Districts. Suitable programmes have been drawn up for the Rabi season and it is expected that the target fixed for the Summer Programme will be achieved.

Application of chemical fertilisers has increased considerably. During 1968-69, there is programme to distribute 1.25 lakh tonnes of nitrogen in the form of artificial fertilisers besides production of 4.5 lakh tonnes of urban compost and 48 lakh tonnes of rural compost.

Land Reclamation and Development work has been intensified by the Agricultural Engineering Section of the Department through the Tractor and Bull-dozer organisation. During 1968-69, the target for reclaiming will be 12,000 acres.

The State Agro-Industries Corporation has been established and the distribution of pumpsets and tractors has been entrusted to that Corporation to supplement the distribution undertaken by the State Land Development Bank and the Co-operative Apex Bank.

A Farmers' Training Centre has been established at Gangavathi, where farmers are trained in the improved methods of agriculture and it is proposed to extend these training facilities to more and more farmers of the State in the coming years.

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3·5 lakhs towards the cost of admission of extra students in the Agricultural Colleges, Hebbal and Dharwar. The University of Agricultural Sciences of Bangalore has programmed to intensify research, teaching and extension programmes and the development of research centres.

Horticulture

Special schemes like Areca and Cocoanut Development have been sanctioned. The scheme for the intensive production of vegetables and quick growing fruits is becoming popular. Facilities have been given to the Government of India to establish an Institute of Horticulture at Hessarghatta.

Fisheries

Development of Fisheries has made great strides with the progress in the mechanisation of fishing. Facilities for processing and preservation of fish have also been increased. The Co operative Fisheries Project financed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has been implemented in South Kanara District. Intensive Development of Fisheries will be taken up in the Applied Nutrition Programme in several Blocks. Production of nylon fishing twine and fishing nets will be undertaken in a plant at Tungabhadra Dam. Intensive Reservoir Fishing Development will be taken up at Markonahally and Shantisagar Reservoirs. It is proposed to set up a State Fisheries Corporation which will co-ordinate Fisheries production and marketing. A project report for development of the Fishing Harbour at Malpe has been prepared with the help of Yugoslavia Experts and a decision will be taken about the selection of the harbour site.

Forests

Afforestation is being done intensively and this programme has been intensified to cover an area of 4,40,000 acres with teak, soft-wood, cashew, rubber, linaloe, fuel and other species. There is a programme to raise rubber plantation at the rate of 2,000 acres during each year of the Fourth Plan and special staff has been sanctioned for the same. Plantations of oil palm will also be undertaken. The draft Mysore Forest Rules has been published and action is being taken to finalise these Rules. Due attention has also been paid to the Soil Conservation work and for Game Preservation.

Bangalore Dairy

The Bangalore Dairy has been successful in mobilising supplies and arranging distribution of large quantities of milk and the first stage target of 50,000 litres of milk per day has already been reached. A proposal to instal a Skim Milk Powder Plant is under survey. With the increase in the availability of milk supplies the number of milk booths in the Bangalore City Corporation area has also been increased.

Irrigation

While the State is endeavouring to harness the mighty rivers of Krishna and Cauvery for the benefit of the arid zones through which these rivers flow, concerted efforts are also being made in tapping the minor streams and rivulets and bringing under irrigation, additional areas with the help of small reservoirs constructed across them. These are spread all over the State and are capable of speedy results. This will help to bring under irrigation, with the help of the minor irrigation works, an area of about 2.83 lakh acres.

Sharing of Krishna River Waters

The question of sharing of the waters of the Krishna is still pending. The State Government had requested the Government of India in January 1962 to refer the dispute regarding the allocation of Krishna-Godavari waters for adjudication in accordance with the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The Government of India in reply informed the State Government that before a Tribunal was appointed, the Central Government had to be satisfied that the dispute cannot be settled by negotiations. Further, the Central Government were of the view that a settlement satisfactory to all parties, would be reached by negotiations more expeditiously than through a reference to arbitration under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act.

Nearly six years have passed and no settlement has been reached. A few months back, the Prime Minister held discussion on this subject with the Chief Ministers of the Andhra, Maharashtra and Mysore. But the settlement of the issue is still not in sight. Government has therefore urged the Prime Minister that the matter should be immediately referred to a Tribunal for adjudication of the dispute without losing any more time on discussions. Government is also considering such other steps including legal remedies that are necessary to safeguard the interests of the State.

Power

The power shortage felt during the Second Plan period and a part of the Third Plan period is no more. It is expected that the second phase of the Sharavathi Power Project consisting of six units would be completed by 1970.

Investigation on the Kalindi Project is in an advanced stage, and this project will be taken up some time during the Fourth Plan period.

During the year 1967-68, 800 villages will be electrified and about 12,000 pumpsets energised. It is programmed to electrify 500 villages and energise 12,000 irrigation pumpsets during 1968-69. The Electricity Board hopes to spend Rs. 9 crores on these works. By the year 1968-69, it is expected that 7,659 villages would have been electrified and 78,612 irrigation pumpsets energised.

Communi ations

As against 13,783 miles of road in 1956 during the last three Plan periods, the road mileage has been doubled. During the year 1967-68 an amount of Rs. 312 lakhs has been spent on the improvement and addition of new roads and a few bridges. It proposed to spend another amount of Rs. 280 lakhs during 1968-69 on the construction of 80 miles of new roads and improvement of 200 miles of the roads

in use. One hundred and seventeen miles of roads will be asphalted. It is also programmed to construct 500 miles of rural roads and to complete 20 major bridges.

Mangalore Harbour Project

As Hon'ble members are aware, the shore works of the Mangalore Harbour Project have been in progress. A sum of Rs. 4.29 crores has been spent up to September 1967 and the Government of India have just announced final approval of the Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.30 crores. The all-weather 30 feet deep sea port will have loading and unloading facilities for iron ore, manganese ore, raw materials of the Fertiliser Industry and various other items of general cargo also. It is hoped that further work connected with the establishment of this first major port of Mysore State will be proceeded with briskly hereafter.

Social Welfare

During the year 1967-68, Nursery-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres, Residential Schools, Government Hostels for Boys and Girls and Tailoring Production Units have been opened.

With a view to fostering social integration of different communities, Government had taken a significant step in converting all Government Hostels into the non-denominational pattern. As a further step in this direction, the existing aided hostels have also been converted into the non-denominational pattern. It is proposed to evolve a similar pattern in respect of the Residential Schools also.

The Directorate of Social Welfare has been making systematic efforts to secure due representation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government service. During the year 1968-69, the programmes for the welfare of Backward Classes will be further intensified. The stress will once again be on Programmes of Education and on the development of Co-operative Institutions designed to secure economic development of these classes.

Probation and After-Care Services

In 1968-69, it is proposed to bring about an improvement in the Craft Training and Education in the various institutions by the introduction of composite Engineering training programme in printing, poultry, dairy, making of chalk crayons and other crafts.

Two certified schools have been established this year and it is proposed to establish five more Remand Homes under the Children Act in the State so that each District is provided with a Remand Home.

There is a proposal to reorganise the institution for the Blind and the Deaf and also to start an Industrial Training-*cum*-Rehabilitation Centre.

Co-operation

The co-operative movement in the Mysore State continues to play an important role in the economy of the State. Nine schemes namely (1) Reclamation and Development of Land under the Tungabhadra Project (Left Bank Canal), Raichur, (2) Reclamation and Development of Land under the Tungabhadra Project (Right Bank Canal), Bellary, (3) Bhadra Project (Shimoga, Chitradurga and Bellary), (4) Development of Areca Plantation in Shimoga, South Kanara and North Kanara Districts, (5) Development of Fisheries in South Kanara District, (6) Development of Fisheries in North Kanara District, (7) Development of Cocoanut Plantation in Maidan District, (8) Reclamation and development of land under Ghataprabha Project (Left Bank Canal) in Bijapur and Belgaum Districts, and (9) Development of Orange Plantation involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 14.32 crores have been sanctioned. Other schemes for Soil Conservation, Development of Cocoanut Plantation in coastal Districts, Cashew cultivation Area Development Scheme for sinking of irrigation wells and installation of pumpsets in Kolar District, Development of Pineapple cultivation and development of Banana plantation involving a total outlay of Rs. 13.92 crores are under the consideration of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

Industries

Government have extended several concessions and offered incentives to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in the State such as, supply of electricity and water at reasonable rates, exemption from octroi and sales tax in the initial stages and such other help as the industry may need.

In addition to the industrial estates already established, the construction of 23 new industrial estates has been taken up during the current year. During 1966-67, Government had recommended to the Government of India the grant of industrial licences in respect of 49 cases. The two outstanding major projects which are under implementation in the private sector are—(1) The Integrated Aluminium Project near Belgaum, and (2) A major Nitrogenous Fertiliser Project near Mangalore. Messrs. Indian Aluminium Company, in collaboration with Alcan Aluminium Ltd., Canada, has taken up the construction of an Aluminium smelter near Belgaum. The licensed capacity of the project is 30,000 tonnes of aluminium ingots to start with to be expanded to one lakh tonnes in subsequent stages.

Mines and Geology

The Department of Mines and Geology continued its activities in providing the additional resources of important economic ores and minerals like iron ore, bauxite and limestone deposits in the State.

The National Mineral Development Corporation have completed their investigation at Kudremukh–Gangamula and have drafted a project report for exploitation of the Magnetite iron ore deposits from this region for export through Mangalore Port. This Corporation has also programmed to exploit about 4 million tonnes of iron ore from Donimale range for export every year.

Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for survey and assessment of minor minerals in the State under the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The department has a programme to intensify their activities on location of additional mineral deposits of industrial value.

Mahajan Commission's Findings

A matter which has been agitating the minds of many people in Mysore is the one concerning the boundary disputes. On the insistence of the Government of Maharashtra, a One-Man Commission was appointed by the Government of India, under the Chairmanship of Shri Mehr Chand Mahajan, an eminent jurist and Ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. After a thorough enquiry into all aspects of the disputes including personal visits to the various disputed areas and interviews with thousands of persons, the Commission gave its Report on 25th August 1967.

Now that the findings contained in the report were found unfavourable to them, it has been attacked by the Government of Maharashtra and even by Kerala. Both the Governments have expressed that the findings of the Commission should not be accepted. In fact the findings hit Mysore on both fronts. Some big and important trade centres along with fertile areas as also vast forest tracts rich in minerals, are to be transferred to Maharashtra. On the other hand many areas claimed by Mysore are not given to it. In spite of this, the Government of Mysore made up their mind to accept the same with a view to resolving once and for all the long pending disputes between the neighbouring States and urge the Government of India to accept the findings of the Commission and implement the same. The Legislative Council and Assembly in Mysore have supported this stand.

It is but meet that the well-considered and judicious finding of a high-powered one-man commission appointed by the Government of India should be accepted by all the States concerned, in view of the understanding between the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Mysore that the Commission's findings would be regarded as binding on them.

Legislation

A number of Bills placed before the previous Session could not be taken up for want of time. Some of these Bills and a few new ones will be brought before you in due course. In particular, the following Bills are proposed to be placed for your consideration :—

1. The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
2. The Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1967.
3. The City of Bangalore Improvement (Second Amendment) Bill, 1967.
4. The Mysore Courts of Civil Judges (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1967.
5. The Mysore Inams Abolition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
6. The Mysore Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
7. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

The Houses of Mysore Legislature enjoy well-established traditions of reasoned debate and persuasive methods adopted in decision making and I conclude this address, with my best wishes for success in your deliberations and in your efforts to secure sustained progress, in solving the various problems confronting the people of the State.

JAI HIND

PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Under Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Coucil the following members will form the panel of Vice-Chairmen for the current session :—

Sriyuths :—

1. Ganjiveerappa ;
2. M. Govardhana Rao ;
3. M. C. Narasimhan ;
4. B. Rangappa.